C. C. SKETCHES.

MARION T. HUTSON.

Marion T. Hutson, Co. I. 29th Ill., and Co. A. 138d Ill. He is a bachelor, 49 years old, 5 ft. 81/2 in. in hight, and weights 148 pounds. He was mustered into the G.A.R. in March, 1866, by Dr. B. F. Ste-phenson, the Founder of the Order. Was a charter member of Stephenson Post, 2, in April, 1866, and s now a member of Stephenson Post, 30, Department of Himois. Became a member of the N. T. C. C. in April, 1891, and has been in love with all the C. C. girls ever since. He has dark hair and brown eyes, and will exchange autographs with



LOUIE A. ELDRIDGE

of David E. Eldridge, of Co. G. 12th N. J. She is five feet four inches in hight, and was 15 years old last June. She has light hair and blue eyes, and is very fond of fun, literature and flowers. Desires to exchange autographs with members.



Bidney White, Yates Center, Kan, is the son of E. H. White, Co. B, 116th Ohio Inf. He is 15 years of age and is five feet one inch in hight. Autographs exchanged with all.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Sensible Suggestions for Careful Housekeepers.

HAM ON TOAST. A nice way to use scraps of cold ham is as follows: Mince as finely as possible the ham required for the dish; to every pint of meat allow two tablespoonfuls of cream or ewest milk; boil together five minutes. Prepare some well-buttered toast and spread it thickly with the ham. This may be browned a moment in the oven if desired.

VEAL LOAP. Three and one-half pounds of minced yeal, three eggs well beaten, one tablespoonful of pepper, one of sait, four rolled crackers, one tablespoonful of cream, butter the size of an egg. Mir these together into a loaf and bake, basting like other

THE USES OF BORAX. The uses of borax are so manifold that no house-

keeper should be without it. Let us try it first To Wash Blankets. Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint of soft soap in a tub of cold water. When dis-

solved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse them thoroughly in two waters, and hang them to dry without wringing. Another use for borax is To Destroy Cockroaches This troublesome insect has a peculiar aversion

to it, and will never return where it has once been easttered. As the sait is perfectly harmless to human beings, it is much to be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances commonly Borax is also valuable to use

In the Laundry. To about 10 gallons of boiling water add a handfal of borax, and you need use only half the ordimary allowance of soap. For laces, cambries, etc.,

For Cleansing Hair, Nothing is better than a solution of borax in rater for washing the hair, as it cannot possibly alure the coalp. Wash afterward with pure water. Dentifrice. in water is also

EDITOR'S CHAT.

A Few Words to Loyal Home Workers on Special Subjects.

WHAT IS CULTURE!

A question was asked the other evening at a social gathering, where many bright, intellectual people were present, which brought forth varied responses. It was: "What is culture?" Probably the most comprehensive answer would be that true culture is the product of social and moral as well as intellectual forces. A man may have his intellect developed to its fullest extent and his mind stored with valuable information on all subjects, and yet not be cultured. Perhaps Dr. Samuel Johnson would be the best example of this type. He was a scholar among the giant minds of his century ; he was a poet, an essavist, a critic, and a brilliant conversationalist, and yet he could hardly be called cultured in the comprehensive sense of the term. The social requisites were entirely lacking in his personality. His manners were coarse and rude and boorish, and his bearing at the table was vulgar and ill-bred. He ate like a famished wolf and gulped down his food with all kinds of disagreeable noises. He contradicted his associates fistly in conversation, and was intolerant and overbearing. No man guilty of such faults of manner can he considered a polished gentleman, for he lacks

social culture. On the other hand, the most perfect manner without polish of mind also, do not make a man cultured. Beau Brummell was an illustration of this type. Socially his manners were exquisite and his bearing faultless, but intellectually he was not

quitured. We all know men and women who are noted for

their social qualities and admired by everybody LOYALHOMEWORKERS and yet who are not intellectually cultured. Another necessary qualification that must be considered is moral culture. We protest against calling a roue, a gambler, or an unprincipled man cultured, no matter how fascinating and perfect his

manners may be, or how thorough his intellectual acquirements. The truly cultured man or woman is cultivated morally, socially and intellectually.

PRECAUTION AGAINST COLDS. There is greater danger of contracting colds this eason of the year than at any other time. The cold rains have set in and the bleak November winds are more penetrating than the severe cold of Winter. A little caution now will save us many a cold, which oftentimes lasts all Winter if contracted in the Fall.

Flannel next the skin is an excellent preventive against cold. It not only acts as a non-conductor of heat, but gently stimulates the skin and assists it in threwing off superfluous matter. As a rule men dress warmer than women; particularly is this true of America.

We sometimes laugh at the appearance of Dutch women in pictures, and a clumsy American woman is often sneered at as of "Dutch" build. Although it is true that the Dutch are exposed to cold, damp rains and severe frosts, yet coughs and colds are almost unknown among them. We cannot say that of Americans. It is a fact that Dutch women sometimes wear four or five flannel petticoats, while an American will only wear one. The superior health of these women is often attributed to the amount of flannel worn. Certain it is that plenty of warmth about the loins and limbs is greatly conducive to health and comfort.

A fisnnel band around the loins is highly recommended as a preventive against cholera and bowel complaints.

Another thing to consider is warm, dry feet. Most of the colds come from wet, damp feet, and chronic cold feet indicate poor, unequal circulation. if you are troubled with cold feet try wearing woolen stockings.

BEGIN EARLY. People make a great mistake when they keep their children under lock and key, as they would bisque dolls and china figures, bringing them out for dress occasions only. Children who take the rough and tumble of life fare best, the chief care being that they are well clad and wholesomely fed, and guarded against real dangers.

But children should be allowed to strengthen their limbs by climbing and their hands by digging. They should run in the fresh air and have plenty of it in their sleeping-rooms. A sharp frost will not burt them if their feet and chests are well covered, and their cheeks are all the rosier from a run in the snow or sicet.

The child that is allowed sufficient freedom is the independent child. He learns his resources early, and knows what hands and feet and eyes and ears were made for. Here is where country

boys and girls have the best start. The country home is not burdened with a superfluity of wage-workers. The tired mother needs help and her children are called into service early; they do things because mother does; they help take care of one another, and by so doing learn to take care of themselves. In their case the fear is not that they will grow up shiftless and idle; rather that they may lose intellectual ambition and settle down into common delvers, when the ulture of the mind is just beginning. The influence of early training have been the

theme of sage and saint since the history of man began. Let us understand that there is no real education, except when the hand is servant to the mind and the mind puts the hand in motion. Rousseau said: "The education of man con nences at his birth, and whoever is well ed

to discharge the duties of a man cannot be badly prepared to fill up any of the offices that have re-Plato said; "The beginning is the most important part, especially in dealing with anything young and tender, for it is the time when any impressio which one may desire to communicate is most readily stamped and taken."

Jacobson says "that youth is the expensive period of man's existence; he produces nothing, but eats all the time. If he is not trained there is no profit to mankind in his existence, and as mankind is liable for his support, and is bound to pay his expenses, he should be trained to repay them. If he is left unskilled the money expended on him is wasted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As a rebuttal of the theory that literary life is conducive of longevity it is stated that Shakspere died at 53, Milton at 66, Byron at 36, Scott at 61, Pope at 56, Thompson at 48, Campbell at 67, Coleridge at 62, Cowper at 69, Butler at 62, Burns at 37, Shelley at 30, Keats at 25, Leigh Hunt at 75, Chatterton at 18, and Chaucer at 60. No, indeed, Effie Crook, you do not lose you

membership in the C. C. by change of residence. You can be just as good a Guard in Illinois as in Wisconsin, or the reverse. Only it is just as well to inform your C. C. friends of your change of residence.

Quite a number have written to express themselves concerning the prizes to be given through the Loyal Home Workers' Department the current year. Very generally correspondents express themselves in favor of books. This is highly creditable to an association whose motto is "Progress and Patriotism," and whose effort it is to improve daily in all that goes to make up the best specimens of American manhood and womanhood.

Still there are many things that contribute to the comfort and adornment of the home and the individual, for which the members of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE family may with taste and propriety compete, since utility should go hand in hand with beauty and literature with art. Let us hear from

NATIONAL TRIBUNE PRIZES.

New Year Competition-What is Patriotism? For the best definition of patriotism, prose or verse, not to exceed 50 words in length, mailed to Kate B. Sherwood, Canton, O., on or before Dec. 20, 1892. prizes will be issued on New Year's Day, 1893, from the office of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington. D. C., as follows:

1. Best definition: Copy of Kate B. Sherwood's forthcoming book, "Dream of the Ages," illustrated with magnificent patriotic drawings, by Kelly, of "Columbia" and her defenders. 2 Second best definition : Copy of "Campfire and Memorial Poems," by the same author.

3. Third best definition: Copy of Worcester's Pocket Dictionary.

4. To all others: A New Year's Calendar. NUMEROUS, NOT COSTLY. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: As I do not know how

much money THE TRIBUNE manager is willing to expend in this way, it is a hard matter for me to say what the prizes should be, but I would not advocate costly prizes in any case. If a certain amount is allowed I would say divide it up in small sums, so that there will be a number of prize I would suggest the plan of giving books as :

general thing, for they are something that all will appreciate and can keep for life. Now in reference to subjects I will say that as progress is the aim of the Association, whatever we do should be along that line as much as possible. Among the members of the C. C. are persons who may by a little practice excel in every de-

partment of life, and it should be the aim of those having control of this work to bring to light the r hidden talent This work may be the turning-point in the lives of many of our young brothers and sisters. It may be the means of developing our future statesme

ministers, poets, and, in short, persons to fill every position in life. There are some who could, if they would try, write a poem. Others have no poetical ideas, but could write an interesting essay on some subject with which they are conversant. This being the case, my idea is that all subjects should be opened for contest.

How would a plan of this kind do: Give the mem bers the privilege of contesting for prizes monthly

and let the subject be announced a month ahead Change the subject each month. One month we could have poetry, the writer to choose the subject another month a poem on a given subject; other months religion, electricity, mechanism, house keeping, our school system, standing armies, vo unteer armies, or any other subject that could be made interesting to both writer and reader. I would advise a regular department for this work. Let the essay which has gained the prize be put ished in the first paper of the month, and the others written, if they are worthy of publication, be printed in the other three papers. The older members would not care if their plece

were not published, but it is different with the young. One failure may stop their pen for all time, but if their pieces are published it will have a tendency to encourage them, and they will "up and at it again. Not only this, but those reading will be helped

There will be some good in all.

With the best wishes for the Association at large and the Commander individually, I am yours, Pre Patria-I. B. Brookins, J. V. C., Jackson, O.

MONTHLY TOPICS. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Papa and I are equally fond of poetry and history, and each week finds us enjoying THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S poetical as well as historical contents. We liked Mrs. Sherwood's poem, "The Men Who Wore the Shield." It is inspiring, to say the least.

If all the C. C. and Guards are as glad as I am o

our great, good fortune in being allowed more space in THE NATIONAL TRIBUSE there will be one mianeous cry of thanks and joy-a C. C. thanksgiving, as it were. I feel we cannot be too grate-ful for it all; the marked improvement in the Picture Gallery, the allowance of more space and the generosity which attends the offer of prizes to

As our Editor writes the C. C. and Guards to proffer suggestions as to the proposed prize con-test, I would humbly submit the following: Have, nardino, Cal.

for instance, a monthly honor-roll under another title. Of each month give over one week's paper, I mean our page, entirely to the prize contest. will here illustrate the plan I have in mind. You offer a prize to the C. C. who furnishes the best letter descriptive of home, scenery, places of note, or on any subject that you may choose. At the expiration of the time specified publish the writer's name, and also the title of the best article at the head of the prize honor-roll. We will call the page containing this first contest the "Conversation Club Issue," for it contains nothing but letters appertaining to the prize subject, the winner's name and the Editor's subject for the next month. The second contest we will designate "Happy Household Issue," for the prize is for the best recipes, etc. The Happy Household ends as did the C. C. contests, and the "Poets' Issue" (prize is for best poem) follows. Then in rapid succession comes the "Humorists' Issue" (prize could be given for best humorous anecdote), the Essayists, Whisperers, Guards, and, as you say, "What not?" This method would enable all to have an equal

chance in striving for the prizes, and I think by devoting our page at intervals solely to these prize competitions it will prove a pleasing variety and something to look forward to with eager anticipation. I would not have the prize honor-roll interfere with weekly honors. One thing more; I want to tell you all how sincerely I regret that I was unable to attend the Encampment at Washington. I cannot fully express how much I should enjoy meeting our Mother General and her army of C. C. Guards. Pro Patria-Maggie L. Hoyer, Madalin,

PRIZES BY STATES.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: If I cannot attend the Remions I can work for my beloved C. C. and the Guards. Since I wrote you last I have sent in five new secruits for our Division and will try and send in as many more before 1893. O, for more en-

I am glad we are to have more room; we have long needed it, and as you asked for suggestions I First, if we are to have prize contests, let them

be offered for best letters. The letters might be divided into two classes: First, for best-written letter; second, for the most interesting letter. Encourage the C. C. cooks by offering prizes for best recipes. In selecting letters for the C. C. why not have as many States represented as possible, State? If we are to have more room, why not have a department like the G.A.R. or S. of V., and have a correspondent in each Division to send in the news items? In this way we could keep posted on Guard matters, and it would be more interesting. I believe it would be a help to our cause. Three cheers for the Guards and our Commander and three times three for THE NATIONAL TRIBUSE! Yours, very loyally-Louis M. Staring, Harriman,

NEW JERSEY ASKS BOOKS. I attended the wedding of Lizzie Maude Hewett, and while there read THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE giving us such good news as to increase of space, and so on. Suggestions are asked relative to the offered prizes. No doubt mine will be far below the many others received in importance, but I would venture that the prizes be instructive books of the patriotic order, rather than valueless medals, which could be prized only for the purpose they represent, while books would both fulfill that and be instructive as well. Loyally-M. Warner Hargrove, Commander, Brown's Mills, N. J.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Thoughts from the C. C. Members on Many Topics. Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only

on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second No others will be named.

OUR ROLL CALL-NEW MEMBERS.

The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; 'member of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V. A. E. and Isam Mullins, v.s., Lexington, Tem Thomas E. Galbreath, Virtue, Tenn.; A. U. Mead ows, v.s., Lexington, Tenn.; W. H., C. A., D. A. P. and F. M. Jeter, v.s., Lexington, Tenn.; Jennie Riffenburgh, Madelin, N.Y.; Fred M. Lyon, Plates, Pa; J. N. and F. C. Dean, Wallace, W. Va.; Simon Martsch, v.s., Watertown, Pa; Mary L. Crosth-walt, Yorktown, Iowa; Elmo McBurney, Joseph Smith, and Winnie Packard, Odessa, Mo.; G. Nina (age 8) and Letty M. Bruce (age 5). Algona, Iowa M. L. Martin, v.s., Clayton Dix, S.V., Marion, O. Lena Coulter, Cheshire, O.; Naomi M. Behm, v.d., Halifax, Pa.; S. C. Armour, v.a., Mili Village, Pa.; Flora B. Jennison, v.d., Box 345, Kennebunk, Me.; Wm. F. C. Vogel, 175 Zion street, Hartford, Conn. Brownie Stearns, Clarks, Neb.; Flora T. Deltrick Gettysburg, Pa.; Flavius M. Wolfe, v., Co. H, 75th III., David City, Neb. Total, 13,758.

GOOD WORDS FROM MASSACHUSETTS DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE CLUB One of the pleasantest weeks in my life was the one spent in Washington, and never shall I forget the many delightful trips taken in company with brother and sister Guards from all over the coun try and the enjoyable times we all had. About 14 of the Guards had platined for a blevele trip together, but on account of the rain, which asted three days, this trip had to be postponed until next year. Of course all those who were a Washington, and as many others as can possibly attend, will try and be present at our fourth Reunion at Indianapolis. I feel sure there is no other organization in the land where the same warm feeling of friendship and good fellowship exists as among the C. C. Guards. Both my sister Lucie another meeting with you all

Let us all go to work and get others interested in our Order. Let us improve the additional space ranted us by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE by writing articles that will benefit and be of interest to all and let us make a long step forward for Progress and Patriotism before another year passes by. With sincere wises for the success and prosperity of all our loyal band, I am, yours, Pro Patria-Mary L. Best, Stoneham, Mass.

WAS IT THE FLOWING BOWL? DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: In reply to the article of Flora V. Beck, warning the C. C.'s against one Isaiah G. Swain, I would say I am quite well acquainted with the man, as he lives near here. He is not a C. C., although a veteran, probably 70 years of age, and very often indulges in the flowing bowl. Vhile he is poor in this world's goods, I have never in my 10 years' acquaintance known him to commit any ungentlemanty aut. I would answer any question regarding him. In loyal friendship—M Warner Hargrove, Division Commander, Brown's

WHY DO MEN STRIKE? FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I beartily agree with W. J. Iail regarding the labor disturbances. With the pest thoughts and best efforts of every good citizen, they still remain problems for time to solve. We may advance our pet theories, read the articles of partisan writers, listen to calamity howlers, and remain as ignorant of the true cause of the trouble

and of its effects upon society as we were in the beginning. We find that organizations engaged in strikes. especially those attended with violence, as at omestead, are largely composed of an uneducated foreign element, who are ever ready to enter any combination tending to the advancement of their own selfish interests, regardless of the rights of others, or of the law which they violate. I think employers are not to blame for the labor

riots. If an employer cannot or will not pay the wages demanded by a workman, that workman is not justifiable in destroying the employer's prop erty, and he who is guilty of so doing should meet with the most stringent enforcement of the laws. No good citizen will permit himself to engage it those unlawful proceedings, which have so often proven disastrous to those participating in them. Neither do I think that these troubles are due to tariff legislation, as they occur in free trade nations as well as in protected nations.

I may be wrong, but I think hereio lies the cause these troubles: That those engaged in strikes, riots, etc., are, as a class, uneducated; they are, to a great extent, ignorant of our laws and customs they do not think properly upon the relation which they sustain to the general public, and they reason hastily from a faise standard and act accordingly. I trust, as no doubt do all the C. C., that there

capital. We do not want a French Revolution in America, a condition to which all Christian people ook with a shudder. We should trust a Providence for a happier adjustment of the exist ing differences. May the time never come to our fair land when we must seek peace beneath the shadow of our swords. With best wishes to the C. C. and NATIONAL TRIBUNE, I am loyally yours for our country and our Club-Ernest J. Kern, Paris, Ark.

POINTERS TO SUCCESS. DEAR FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Here are some pointers which, if carefully followed, will help very such toward success in starting out upon the First, obtain every kind of knowledge within

your reach. Study people for the information they can impart to you. Read books for what they can each you. Next, see what your temperament best suits you or. Mark your tendencies and apply them. Be sure you have not mistaken your calling. Once certain, apply yourself to your chosen work. Then work hard, earnestly, and incessantly. Never consider anything beneath you. Look to God for strength and Divine help in all your undertakings. Be patient, honest, and pleasant in manner. Treat all persons politely, high or low. Have a smile for all, a pleasant word for everybody; have charity for the failures and shortcomings of others. It has been said that "Charity is a precious coin dropped into the hearts of men from the mint of Heaven."

Success may not come at first, but it will not be far off, and when it does come it will be the sweeter for its delay. Yours, Pro Patria-Lillian Knight, CALIFORNIA C. C. WEDDING.

FRIESDS OF THE C. C.; I take great pleasure in informing you of the marriage of one of our most active workers in the California Division of the N. T. C. C. Guards. Oct. 15, Nellie Conover, of Pasadena, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to James Roof, of the same place. They have been making a tour of the wonderful valley of the Sequois, or big trees, and are now located for a few months at Hornitos, Mariposa County. Thus one by one the Guards enter the ranks of Thus one by one the Guards enter the ranks of those "doubly armed, doubly blessed, and knit together by bonds which none but God can sever." The writer will send a box of shells and sea-moss to any one sending her the best collection of dried Autumn leaves. Congratulations and best wishes to all. Pro Patria—Flora Alice Conner, San Ber-

MY FIRST C. C. LETTER. (Air-"The Old Oaken Bucket.")

Nina Ballou, National charter member of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Conversation Club Guards, was unable to be present at the Washington Reunion, but the following poem, which she contributed to the reception, and which was read by Mary L. Best, our present efficient Quartermaster. General, shows that her old-time interest suffers no change by time or distatice, even if that interest takes a humorous turn :

How dear to my heart is my first C. C. letter, As oft from my desk I bring it to view; The address, the stamp, and even the post-mark, Remind me so fondly, my dear friend, of you.

That quaintly penned letter, That eighterstammed letter, The first C. C. letter My young manhood knew. fragrance delightful still lingers around it, From a creamy white rose she gathered herself Recalling the day I entered and found it

Where the postman had left it, on my law office A closely-sealed letter. A square-shaped letter. The first C. C. letter Addressed to myself.

What a vision of beauty I deemed her in fancy. A vision, alas, dispelled all too soon; For I found she was freekled, and fat, and red When her picture came out in THE NATIONA TRIBUNE. But she wrote a good letter,

A sensible letter, And my first C. C. letter, All white-rose perfume The ink is all faded, the paper grown yellow, Its edges all frayed by the passage of time; The writer is married to a new C. C. fellow, And I am "not in it," but it's no fault of mine. So I'll keep that old letter, For worse or for better.

For to give up that letter.

and, though I have now a large correspondence, "sweetheart" and "best girl," both the C. C., often read over with genuine pleasure The first C. C. letter ever written to me. For 'twas through that old letter, That magical letter, My first C. C. letter,

I'm one of you, see?

N. T. C. C. GUARDS. What They Are Doing for Progress an

Patriotism. Commander F. O. Brown, of Rockport, Ill. reports prospects bright for a grand revival in the ranks of the Illinois Division. He hopes the Guards of every State will make rapid strides in the march of Progress and Patriotism.

Past Chaplain Bella Hunt, of the New Jersey Division, is married to William Knox, of Newton We hope this means another union in the bonds of Progress and Patriotism. Rhode Island Guards held a quarterly meeting and election of officers at the home of Commander

Mattle E. Gammons Nov. 5. Sorry Adj't Minnie Curry's notices came to the attention of the Editor too late. Rhode Island is true blue, Frank A. Savery, Proctor, Vt., reports a pair o young recruits added to the Vermont Division of the Guards. Aug. 13, reported by Mrs. E. M. Kel-

logg, West Rutland, a son; Aug. 28, by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilmore, Tinmouth, a son. Frank Savery reports Clara P. Doty, of Tin mouth Guards, teaching at South Wallingford, Vt., and Commander William J. Loveland, of Hebron. N. Y., painting a large store at Rupert, Vt. W. O. Brown, a prominent Guard, of Troy, N. H.

visited Frank Savery Inst month at Proctor, and together they visited all departments of the marble works, from the quarrying to the engraving departments. John E. Whilt, who has been so active in working up an interest in the Guards in Minnesota often in the face of great discouragements, make some very sensible comments in his letter else where on the postage-stamp question. Friends, all will you not be more thoughtful in this matter, and inclose a stamp with your letter when you want a reply, as one always does. One postage stamp is a small sum, but it is the small sums multiplied that make great sums.

ing unselfishly and at great cost to himself, in time, strength and money for the common good, it might be well to contribute an extra stamp no and then to advance the cause. Think of these things, and do as you would be done by. The Guards of every State may profit by the inging recruiting rally of Commander Brown, of souri. There is not a Guard anywhere in any State but can bring one or more members into th ranks, if he has a spark of zeal that flames in the hearts of that Missouri Circie. Pro Patriafor our country-let this be the watchword all

Then, when you learn of some one who is work-

NEBRASKA GUARDS. C. C. AND G. FRIENDS: My sister Ella, of Eldorado, and H. W. Shrove, Bromfield, both active members of the Nebraska Guards, were united in marriage on Sunday, Oct. 9. All join in hearty Three cheers for Nebraska! She is coming to among the C. C. Guards. Both my sister Lucie | the front, and will soon be among the first in rank. and myself are anxiously looking forward to | I feel proud of the loyal and active boys and girls of which the Nebraska Division is composed. I am glad to note the interest shown by our members, and hope that each one will fael it his

to help swell our ranks by inducing the C. C. to oin the Guards. I have appointed George L. Mills, Portal, to fill the position vacated by myself; that of Chairman of Division Council, and I hereby reappoint all committees and officers appointed by the Commander to serve until next election. Loyally

yours-Hattle Oldaker, Commander, Grand Island, Neb. ENTHUSIASM NEEDED.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C. : Anxiously did I await the coming of the dear old TRIBUNE to unfold to me the work of the Guard Reunion, and you can only imagine with what delight I read the announcement that our Commander-in-Chief was still at the head. What a load seemed to be lifted off my mind! I felt sure then that by her wise guidance, before another year rolls round, our high position will be more firmly seen. I love our Order, and I love its objects and its members. Perhaps some would say I am too enthusiastic, but I think not. With the incoming rush of foreign voices to degrade and lure our young men and young women from a knowledge of their country's welfare, it is high time some means were employed to stay this evil which threatens to destroy our beautiful land and our Nation. I feel sure our N. T. C. C. Guards provide just such a want, and uplift to a higher plane of Christianity and civiliza-With Progress to lead, with Patriotism nerve us on, certainly we shall accomplish our desired ends. We have made great advancement for the length of time we have been organized. Slow but sure is the best foundation to build upon. Pro Patria-E. M. Goodlin, Past Division Com-

A MINNESOTA WORKER, BROTHER AND SISTER C. C. AND GUARDS: For he information of those who are anxious to know now I am progressing toward our State Division, I take this opportunity to say that I have sent 28 names to National Headquarters, and they are no doubt at this time in the hands of the National Investigator, and I would advise all who have appli cations ready to send them direct to Thomas Martin, Clinton, Mass., and not to me as heretofore, as I have to remail them. And now, sisters and brothers, don't all expect a personal letter from me in answer to an application on some little question unless a stamp is inclosed. I do and shall nswer all letters with stamp inclosed, but I cannot answer all letters without. I do the best I can, and hope you will all excuse me if you do not receive an answer, as my correspondence is very large. should be pleased to answer every letter, if possi ble, as they are all so bright and evince such interest in our noble cause. No doubt some of you have had some experience in these matters and now how small items foot up when you have a ong column. I hereby thank all those sisters and prothers who have helped me in securing sufficient applicants for a State Division, and trust and hope that when once formed we can build and add t until we are equal to any and second to none. Loyally—John E. Whilt, National Aid, Oak Park,

MISSOURI GUARDS, ATTENTION! Once more your Communder calls upon you to o your duty. It has now been two months since do your duty. It has now been two months since the change of administration in grand old Missouri. Yet but little has been accomplished. Did it ever occur to you, if each one of you secured but one new Guard this year, that when we meet again our membership will be doubled? Let each one of us do this much. If you have not got a blank application let me know and I will take pleasure in mailing you never all environments. in mailing you one. Direct all applications to M. Eddie Stanfield, Chairman, Division Investigating Committee, Odessa, Mo. Geo. Murphy, Macon, Color Guard, is trying to raise funds with which to secure a flag. That our Division has not a flag is much to be deplored. Therefore, let everyone who is able contribute a mite toward purchasing a flag.

To any Guard who will contribute as much as 56 cents to the flag fund, I will give as a prize a sou venir badge of Missouri's first Reunion; to anyone who contributes as much as 25 cents, a souvenir badge of Missouri's second Reunion. Send all

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 4.

badge of Missouri's second Reunion. Send all contributions to Geo. Murphy, Macon, Mo.

By way of closing, allow me to say that Lafayette County, the hottest place on God's green earth for loyal and patriotic people to exist in (except Charleston, S. C.), boasts of the first and only C. C. Circle in Missouri. Our Circle now has a membership of 25, with more in sight. All the rebels want to join, but we "can't let 'em in" and bid fair to become a power in the land. Our Circle meets once a month, and carries out a full literary meets once a month, and carries out a full literary program. Each succeeding meeting inspires the members with more loyalty and patriotic seal than he one before.

Before the year is out I want to see five local Cir cles in Missouri. What can be done in the hottest hole of rebelism can, must, and will be done in realms of loyalty. Let us, Missouri Guards, be up and doing, and our Division can but prosper. Let your Commander have a cheering word from each one of you, for he surely needs it. Yours, in F. C., and L.—Jas. T. Phillips, Commander, Broadland, Mo. St. Paul sets forth Christ as the Savious. He

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Nov. 20, 1892.

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as to say, "A sermon to be preached a second indicated above. INTRODUCTION.

Subject: St. Paul's First Missionary Sermon

Acts, 13: 26-43.

We are now following up the first missionary our of St. Paul. So far it is as follows: 13:1. Antioch. 3. Antioch to Selencia, 12 miles.

4, 5. Selencia to Salamis, 125 miles. 6. Salamis to Paphos, 100 miles. 13. Paphos to Perga, 155 miles. 14. Perga to Antioch (Pisidia), 80 miles.

The figures above give distances in straight, not in travel, lines. We have for our study the first missionary address of St. Paul. We recall the extended speeches of St. Peter-one on Pentecost day (Acts, 2:14-36); in Solomon's Porch (3:12-26); before the Sanhedrim (4:8-12); the grand speech of St. Stephen (7:2-53), and then St. Peter again at the house of Cornelius (10:34-43), and before the Apostolic Council at Jeru-

salem (11:4-17). The speeches of St. Paul are full of thought, and should be studied with special care. We shall find him eloquent, logical, convincing, to humanity. No epitaph more enviable could sincere, earnest. His oratory was without the shams of Gorgias, whom Secrates so justly and soundly ridiculed and rebuked. He spoke ing his duties, by being careless of his associbecause he could not help it; because silence would have been repression of truth; because he had not only knowledge but experience. Rev. J. R. Miller (Presbyterian) once said of this sermon: "It is remarkable for its kind, conciliatory spirit, for its fullness of Christ, for its scripturalness, and for its directness and point. First he traces the history of the Nation in a few well-chosen sentences. Then he announces that according to his promise, God has raised up, in the kingly line of David, a Saviour, Jesus, and the news of this Saviour comes now

to them.' Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., remarks: "Paul thereupon proceeded to deliver one of the longest of his reported sermons. After reviewing the tender dealings of God with Israel, he showed that the ancient promise of a Saviour had been fulfilled in Jesus, dwelling particularly upon his resurrection as a proof of this. He closed his sermen with an exhortation awfully solemn in its warnings."

ters of Church, State, society: who resists the 1. Data. We study Acts, 13: 26-41. The speech in burdens belonging to himself; whose heart is in fact covers verses 16 to 41. It is best, also, in connection with the speech to study the intro- | and takes a fair share in all the greatest quesductory verses 14, 15, and the concluding verses | tions of his time and place. 42, 43. This plan gives unity to our work.

2. Time. We may say A. D. 45. It was on Saturday.

The scene of this lesson is Antioch in Pisidia. (V. 14.) We are not to confound this with Antioch in Syria, where disciples of Jesus were first called Christians. Pisidia was a division of Asia Minor. The first mention of it is in Xenophon's Anabasis. We have several references to it in connection St. Paul

with the doings of Alexander the Great. It is thought the people were mostly Semitic. Antioch. There were 16 cities so named, and we see good reason for saying Antioch in Pisidia. It was founded by Seleucus Nicanor. There are found now ruins at that place of a magnificent aqueduct, some temples, and a great theater. It must once, say in the time of St. Paul, have been a magnificent and quite extended city. Its inhabitants were evidently unusually depraved, for when Sts. Paul and Barnabas left it, "they shook off the dust of

their feet," (V. 51,) as indicative of their great indignation against the residents. The place in which the address was delivered was a synagog in Antioch. Sts. Paul and Barnabas were very like Christ, who made it a rule every Saturday to find a place of worship. From St. Paul's bringing up, from his nationality, from his religious inclinations, it was very natural for him to go to the synagog. That was the place for the worship of God by Jews. And St. Paul was a Jew. Christianity could not change his racial connections nor rob him of sympathy for his own people, descendents of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. (See our fathers," V. 17. Cf. "Abraham," V. 26.)

4. Speaker. The orator was St. Paul. (V. 16.) It i pleasant to think of what a great change had come over the speaker. We can hardly imagine him holding the clothes of those who stoned St. Stephen to death and assenting to (approving of) such cruelty. (8:1.) It is hard to think he once made havoe of Christians. (8:3.) Now we see him the bold, noble, eloquent defender of Jesus, and the most able ex-

pounder of the religion of Christ. 5. Hearers.

Since the address of St. Paul was delivered in a synagog, we may infer the audience was mostly Jewish. We notice St. Paul addresses his hearers thus: "Men of Israel" (Vs. 16, 26, 38); "people of Israel" (V. 17). Indeed, the hearers are called Jews in Vs. 42, 43. It seems from V. 42 that Gentiles were not of the congregation (V. 43) addressed by St. Paul.

6. Circumstances. Sts. Paul and Barnabas were strangers in Antioch. Going to the synagog they were, it would seem, received courteously. According to Jewish custom a selection of the Scriptures was chosen each Saturday to be read in every Jewish synagog. The portion was prescribed, and was uniform for any particular Saturday (Sabbath) throughout the Jewish places of worship. After the reading of said selection it was customary to have one or more addresses. It was very common to invite in particular any strangers who chanced to be present. We remember the incident of our Savior thus reading and expounding in the synagog at Nazareth. (St. Luke, 4: 16-29.) When at Salamis Sts. Paul and Barnabas went to the synagog. (V. 5.) St. Paul did not slight his own race, but rather made it a specialty. (Ro., 1:16;

7. Divisions. We may consider the address from three

standpoints, and so have three paragraphs for our study. a. Verses 16 to 25 inclusive. b. Verses 26 to 37 inclusive.

c. Verses 38 to 41 inclusive. 8. Verses 16 to 25 inclusive This paragraph is not embraced within the lesson appointed. It gives a summary history of the Jews from the time of the Exodus to the eaching of St. John Bar 1,500 years. Channan (V. 19.) is the same as Canaan. St. Paul shows that Christ was the

should welcome. 9. Verses 26 to 37 inclusive. This paragraph continues the speech of St.

One toward whom the Jewish race had been

all along looking—a Jew—One whom Jews

Paul. It can be surely said he preached Christ and Him crucified. The speech is direct, plain, bold, personal. The recital covers the whole field of Christology. It is very respectful. It breathes loyalty to his own race. It is in fact apologetic. It attributes the death of Christ on the part of Jews as the result not of outright murderous intent, but as a product of ignorance. They had read the Old Testament (so far as then written), but had failed to grasp its signification.

The "stock of Abraham" (V. 28) is distinguished from those fearing God by the fact the first were those who were Jews by birth : the latter, proselytes.

The expression "they knew Him not" (V 27) is not mere euphemism, not uttered to palliate guilt, but a fact; for Christ Himself declared on the cross as to his murderers, "They know not what they do." The guilt was due to ignorance; and the ignorance resulted more from a lack of comprehension than from want of information. We must understand, rightly interpret what we read, if we would not go astray. They read in the Scriptures how the Messiah was to be treated, and as they did so berated his enemies and then when He appeared constituted themselves the said enemies. Verses 28 to 37 inclusive are a resume of the Gospel accounts of Christ's last days.

10. Verses 38-41 inclusive

addresses his hearers, not abusively as enemies of Jews, but still as "men and brothren." Bad as they had been there yet was hope for them. forgiveness of sins." (V. 38.) Christianty exceeds in grace even the law of Moses-the cross is more merciful than the ark. Sin is disastrous in its bad consequences. Evil doers have the hardest fate before them. God goes further in opposing and punishing sin than anyone could suppose possible. Our business is to believe, not to despise; to work, not to wonder; to cling to Jesus, and not to Moses exclusively; to con-

to seek life everlasting.

11. Suggestions.

In verse 42 there is call for the repetition of a

sermon, and then even on the next Sabbath

after its first delivery. There are times when

it is well to present the same discourse even to

the same congregation. Professor Park used

always are, "A poor, juiceless sermon should

never be preached the first time; but a nutri-

tious, savory discourse may be made all the

manuscript, and Dr. Griffin repeated his elabor-

ate discourse on the Worth of the Soul

constantly, and memories are leaky; a first-

(with extempore improvements) about once in

five years. Fewer sermons and richer should

be a settled pastor's aim. Whitfield attained

great finish and power by giving the same

discourse over again through all his missionary

2. Serve your generation. (V. 36.) David

died after he had served his generation. It is

a serious thing to pass from life not having ful-

be desired than the statement in truth that the

deceased had not proved a failure by neglect-

ates, by forgetting his generation. We owe

obligations to our age, more narrowly to our

own nation-yet more particularly to our

community, specially to our own families

and selves. There is no more inspiring

biography than that of David. Reading

his life, one is convinced St. Paul was cor-

rect in asserting that David was not an idler,

but a man felt by his times; a man of action

in useful lines; a man busy in the interest of

society, not an antiquarian living in ages before

his birth, nor a dreamer living in an imaginary

future age, but one making his own generation

the happier by his contact with it. It is not

said of David that he served himself. That

would have been no compliment, for selfish-

ness is not of the noble qualities. A man

serves his generation, -that is to say, is of serv-

ice to his generation, -who is honest; who lives

largely for others; whose passion is not gain;

who takes a useful and honorable part in mat-

evils of his day; who does not throw on others

12. Analysis for Blackboard.

(1. Where found? Acts. 13: 16-41 inc.

a. Reading from Pentateuch. 15.

a. Vs. 16-25. Before Incarnation.

b. Vs. 26-37. During Christ's life.

o. Va. 38-41. After Christ's death.

b. Invitation of Elders. 15.

c. Gesture for attention. 16.

2. When spoken? A. D. 45.

3. Where? Antioch in Pisidia.

5. Hearers? Jews in Synagog.

6. Subject? Defense of Christ.

7. Preliminaries? Three.

Exodus to Christ.

11. 38-41. Christ presented

8. Divisions? Three.

Christ.

13. Lessons?

umn within three weeks. I

proaching.

soon should I hear from my claim? Answer.

case might not occur in another case

J. P., Keyser, W. Va.-1. Please inform me if

but never drew any pay whatever for the said minor children of her husband—her step-children;

for the time they were under 16 years. 1. Are

they now entitled to \$2 per month for that period?

2. If not, why not? 3. If so, should they apply

jointly, or separately? 4. What proof will be re-

entitled. 3. They should apply separately. 4.

Proof that they are the children of the soldier, and

the dates of their birth. The evidence on file in

the widow's claim will be considered in connection

J. M. G., Graysville, Tenn.-Can a soldier draw

pension on his Mexican service and also one on his

service in the late war at the same time : or in

other words, can he draw two pensions at the

same time? Answer. No. C. A. D., Columbia, Mc.-1. After a claim has been

aminer will a claimant have to wait before getting

decision, favorable or otherwise? 3. In a re

opened claim, will a claimant draw pension to date

of application? If not, how far back? 4. Does a

e almant whose case has been before a Special Ex-

aminer still retain the right of appeal to the Assist-

ant Secretary of the Interior? 5. If a claimant

wishes to change attorney, is an ordinary revoca-

tion of power of attorney all that is necessary to

send the attorney, and must a duplicate be sent the

Pension Office? Answer. 1. Yes. 2. We cannot

say; no two claims are silke. 3. The question is

too indefinite to admit of a reply. State all the

orney except for good and sufficient cause. A du-

plicate power of attorney is not necessary.

M. I. B., Noroton Hights, Conn.—I enlisted in 1861, and served two years and a half; re-enlisted in the

field, and got 30 days furlough. On the day that my furlough expired I enlisted in the Regular

service and served my time out, but was reported

as a deserter on the first enlistment. I never re

ceived one cent of Government bounty. Can I get

a pension under the act of June 27, 1890? Answer. Yes. See Section 3, act March 2, 1889.

C. C. S., Youngstown, O.-John Stewart served seven years in the United States Army during the

Revolutionary war. He received a pension of \$8

per month. He died in 1854, aged 98 years. His

only living child, a daughter, is living in Youngs-

town, O., and is now 85 years of age. 1. Is she entitled to a pension? 2. Is she entitled to a land

warrant? Answer. 1 and 2, No.

Department, Washington, D. C.

Commissioner of Pensions for a transfer.

M. Q., Flagler, Colo.-Can a man be taxed for s

J. M R., Wilkes-Barrs, Pa.-What is required

ion, and what duties are required to be performed

articulars. 4. Yes. 5, He cannot chang

with their claim.

12. Reporter? St. Luke.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Outline.

rate, practical sermon ought to be repeated

Some Practical Suggestions for Our nect the Gospel with the law; to interpret rightly the Holy Scriptures; to try not only to know, but to understand; not to perish, but

Agricultural Readers.

CROPS IN NORTH DAKOTA. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The harvest was finished in Ransom County in good season. All crops matured in splendid shape, and no damage was done by storms in this vicinity. time must be born again." We add words wise While one or two light frosts have visited some as those from the pen of Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., localities in North Dakota during the past week localities in North Dakota during the past week, everything is still green about Lisbon on the uplands, and corn is fully matured, although better on a second delivery. Dr. Addison | but little was planted, as the Spring was quite Alexander preached his glorious sermon on late. Those who did plant corn are amply rethe 'Faithful Saying' until he wore out the munerated. Thrashing, which has been in progress for the past three weeks, was delayed ninety times! He never wearied of it, nor his for a few days last week by light rains, but is audience either. His congregations change being rapidly pushed now. Grain is in excellent condition, and the oat and barley crops are enormous, while the yield of wheat is considerably below that of last year. In this neighborhood wheat averages from 18 to 22 bushels per acre on land properly tilled, but where the seeding was done late and on poorlycultivated land, the yield is much lower. Land is in splendid condition for plowing, and many having stacked their grain are busy plowing. filled its purposes; not having been of service | On the whole, we have experienced another successful season,-W. K. SMITH, Lisbon, N. D.

TAKE CARE OF THE POULTRY. A hen will not produce 200 eggs-or even 150 -a year unless she is well taken care of and fed properly. The ordinary hen will probably lay 120 eggs in the course of a year. The question comes up, Is it worth while to bestow extra care and attention to secure a difference of 30 eggs a year? We will dive into facts and

see whether it is or not. We will base our estimate on the fact that the farmer-taking a grand average-has a flock of 25 hens. This may be a very small number, yet it will doubtless be large enough to show our purpose. Take the difference in the number of eggs laid, which is, as we say, about 30, and multiply it by the number of hens in the flock. Twenty-five times 30 is 750. Dividing this by 12 we get 621. Think of it! In a small flock there is a chance of 62} dozen eggs being saved. This amount saved represents the year's work of six of the hens in the flock of 25. In other words, it would take 31 hens to lay as many eggs in a year as a flock of 25, well cared for, would.

We will not rost here, however. Taking the price of eggs the year round to be 15 cents sympathy with his associates; who feels interest a dozen, we would save on every flock of 25 hens \$9.37. But this is not all the saving. On most farms the feed costs nothing, and there is the price of that saved. Then, again, where there are flocks of 50 or 100 the amount saved would be doubled or quadrupled.

Now we can ask: Do you think it would pay Ponder over it and see if it would not. We have taken the lowest of everything. A wellcared-for hen should lay nearer 200 than 150 eggs a year. Very rarely does a dunghill lay over 120 eggs when uncared for. And last, but not least, 15 cents a dozen is a low average to place for the price of eggs. But at these figures just think, and perhaps you will devote more attention to your hens. - American Farmer. INCREASING THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF

9. Verses 16 to 25. History from BUTTER. 10. Verses 26-37. Treatment of At the February meeting of the South Australia Dairymen's Association, Melbourne, the Hon. Carl Wertz presented a paper in which he stated: "I claim that one gallon of cream churned with black pepsin, which is perfectly harmless, will produce more than twice as much butter as when churned without black pepsin. I also claim that the butter is healthier, tastes better, looks better, keeps better and Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting sells better than butter churned in the ordinary way; and I ask this Association to appoint a !To Correspondents.—Write questions on a sep-scrate sheet of paper, give full name and address committee, one member of which shall be an official chemist, to make both practical and and mark it "Correspondents' Column." Noattenanalytic tests, with not less than 20 cows, and tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. for not less than 30 days, and that the results of said experiments be made known to the world. The committee to report at the August

Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordimeeting." The President appointed on this narily be made within a week, and if in this colcommittee, Hon. Carl Wertz, Capt. Jonah Barton, and Prof. Thomas Rowell, chemist. J. B. S., Toledo, O .- I made application for in-The following is the report of the committee crease of pension on new disability nearly two years ago; was examined one year ago. How at the Aug. 3 meeting: Your Committee would respectfully report, foregoing is a sample of many letters daily rethat on Wednesday, June 3, 1892, we began a ceived, and our reply must of necessity be general. 30 days' test with 20 ordinary cows; the cream As we do not have access to the papers in any pen-sion claim, it is manifestly impossible for us to know or ascertain its condition. For the same in every test was thoroughly mixed, half being churned with pepsin, and half without. From the half of the cream churned without reason we cannot say, even approximately, when it will be taken up for action, or when the claimant black pepsin, during the 30 days, we made should hear from it. It will be taken up in its turn, 348 ibs. and 12 ounces of butter, which at 28 whether that will be in a day or a week, or a

eents a pound amounts to \$97.65. To the other month, or a year; neither we nor any other person can determine. If any claimant thinks an un-usual delay has ensued he should write to the Comhalf of the cream churned with black pepsin. we added one teaspoonful of black pepsin te missioner of Pensions and inquire of him the cause of delay. It should also be borne in mind that no each gallon of cream, and made 884 lbs. and 8 ounces of butter, which at 28 cents a two claims are altke, and a delay in settling one pound amounts to \$247.66. Remember, the half churned without black pepsin made 348 widow who is drawing a pension loses it by marlbs. 12 oz., while the half churned with black rying another soldier? 2. Will she be entitled to pension at his death if she survives him, he being pepsin made 884 lbs. 8 oz.-495 lbs. more butter from the half churned with black pepsin. a widower and drawing \$12 per month under the old law? Answer. 1 and 2. Yes. We used in this 30 days' test \$4 worth of pepsin. This shows conclusively that by the use J. M. L. South Valley, N. Y .- A soldier lost his life in the service during the late war, leaving a of black pepsin the production of butter was widow, and five children from two to 10 years old more than doubled; that the \$4 worth of pepby a former wife. The children were separated and cared for by friends. The widow drew a pen-sion from her husband's death during her lifetime. sin made \$150 worth more butter than could have been made without it.

Now if \$150 a month more can be made from 10 cows, or \$300 a month more from 20 cows, neither have the children everdrawn a pension by using black pepsin, why should not every dairyman use it? Why throw away \$300 . month in buttermilk? It only costs half a cent a pound; \$2.50 worth of black pepsin will quired, if entitled? Answer. 1. Yes. 2. They are make 500 pounds of butter. Prof. Rowell's analysis shows that, on an average, the cream churned during the 30 days contained 12 per cent. butter, 10 per cent. cheese, 13 per cent. sugar, and 4 per cent, other salts. Churning without pepsin only 15 per cent. of these solids enter into the butter, and 24 per cent. is thrown away in the buttermilk; by churning with black pepsin 37 per cent. of the solida enter into the butter, and only 2 per cent is investigated by a Special Examiner, does it have to pass any Boards of Review before a final decision? 2. Ordinarily, how long after action by Special Exthrown away in the buttermilk; thus by using black pepsin we increase the yield of butter 150 per cent. Cheese that contains all the cream, all the elements of milk, is better, and healthier, than skimmed-milk cheese; and butter that contains all the elements of milk. is better and more healthy than butter that contains only part of the elements of milk.

> nothing in milk but waat is healthy; and butter that contains nothing but what milk contains, must be healthy butter. Black pepsia is harmless as salt; it simply unites all the solids of the milk; it combines the cheese and the sugar with the butter, and takes all these solids out of the milk in the form of butter. It violates no law. We are convinced that by adding one teaspoonful of black pepsin to each gallon of cream the yield of butter can be more than doubled, and we think every butter-maker should try it. It is almost impossible to realize the great advantage it would be to butter-makers to double the yield of butter without additional expense or labor.

Nature makes no mistakes, and nature put

As black pepsin has only been discovered recently, all drug stores do not keep it in stock, but the wholesale druggists all keep it. Our analysis of pepsin showed it to be perfectly free from anything objectionable; on the other hand, it aids digestion greatly.

S. S. C., Yonkers, N. Y .- A soldier receiving his We have here, at this meeting, a sample of pension from the New York City office is about to move to the State of Connecticut. 1. Should he still receive his pension after removal from the butter from each churning during the 30 days. and think these samples will convince any New York City office, or would be have to be transperson that the butter made with black ferred to some other place? 2. If so, how must be proceed in the matter of transfer? Answer. 1. He can do as he pleases about that. 2. If his change pepsin keeps sweeter, and more solid, than butter made in the usual way. We would thereof address is permanent he should apply to the fore conclude our report by stating that our experiments convince us that the use of black pepsin will more than double the yield of buthomestead before he gets his patent from the Gov-ernment? Answer. That is a vexed question and ter: that the butter is more healthful than butter churned in the ordinary way, because it contains all the healthful elements of milk; a boy who wishes to enter a schoolship in the U.S. Navy? To whom do you have to make applicathat it will keep longer, ship better, and sell better and gives better satisfaction than butter churned in the old way. We believe that the At what ages are they enrolled, and in what city cities? Answer. He must be between the ages use of black pepsin will place many million f 14 and 17 years, sound in body and mind, able to dollars in the pockets of dairymen, being, in read and write, and be of a prescribed hight and fact, the greatest discovery ever made in the weight. He must sign voluntarily an agreement to science of butter-making. We do not expect serve in the Navy until 21 years of sge. Boys en-listed as apprentices are educated to fill positions of seamen and petty officers. They cannot become commissioned officers. Parents or guardians are required to relinquish all claim to the services of everyone to use this system immediately, be cause there is always a class of men, and newspapers, that oppose every advance in art and science; but we know that the enterapprentices, and applications for their discharge during minority will not be favorably considered prising butter-makers of the world will be except under extraordinary circumstances. Applications for enlistment and all further and more quick to improve by our experiment, and will fully appreciate the efforts of our Association letailed information and circulars should be made

in the onward march of progress. to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all diseases caused by impure blood. It also gives strength.

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 4.